State Comity-The Rennedy Requisition. Since we commented on this case, it has been noticed in the Ohio State Journal, which accepts the statement in the Memphis appeal as true, and sustains Gov. Dennison refusing to deliver Kennedy on a requisition from the Governor of Tennessee, for stealing slaves in that State and selling them in Virginia, on the ground that slaves are not recognized as property by the laws of Ohio, and therefore it can not be a crime, under our laws, to steal them. From the conition of the State Journal, as the paper through which Gov. Dennison would naturally make his statement of the case, if he had any statement different from the published version to make, the facts in the case may be regarded as settled, according to the account published by the Memphis Appeal, an ab-stract of which we published, and commented on in another article. The circumstances are: Kennedy abandoned his wife in Tennessee and fled with another woman, carrying off five slaves which were the separate property of his wife, and selling them in Virginia, from whence he came to Ohio. The Governor of Tennessee issued a requisition for Kennedy, for stealing the negroes, which Gov. Dennison refused, as above

As we said in another article, it is not necessary, in order to show that this requisition has been improperly and injudiciously refused, to deny to the State the largest dis cretion due to sovereignty in deciding whether it is a case which will justify the State in withdrawing her protection from a man who claims it. The first duty of a State is to protect its citizens; and every person on its soil, man, woman and child, black and white, is a citizen, entitled to its protection until a case is shown to the contrary, or to forfeit his claim to it. A State which does not protect the humblest of its citizens, only abuses the name of State.

In the hostility which exists among different States and in the fanaticism which, in some cases, would make a crime of the mere sentiments of the people of another State, requisitions may be made the means of great abuses, and it becomes every State, North or South, to see that the safety of its own citizens is not endangered. But all that is necessary in the matter is to discharge its duty conscientiously, with due regard, first, to the right of the man who claims protection, and then to State comity and moral responsibility.

How have these been regarded in this case No body will pretend that Kennedy deserves our protection. He has robbed his wife both of her property and her marital rights, and has aggravated the offense by wasting her property upon another woman. There is no naticism for freedom nor higher law to elieve the case, for he sold the negroes into slavery. In the eyes of anti-slavery men he is a man-stealer. The moral sentiment of the people of Ohio is as much violated by the protection given to his offense, as that of the people of Tennessee. That is the moral as-

pect of the case. Legally, the points made by the State Journal, are, that upon demand being made for surrender, the Executive must determine whether the offense charged is either "treason, felony or other crime" within the meaning of the provision of the Constitution. It says

"Different rules of construction of this pro-vision of the Constitution may obtain in dif-ferent States. In this State, however, the rule has long been settled that to authorize the surrender of a fugitive from justice, the offense must be such a one as is recognized as a crime by the common law, or by our crim-

under the common law, at least not in this State, this restriction of the surrender of fugitives from justice to those whose offense is recognized by the common law, would seem to be the widest latitude. The Journal sustains this position by an opinion of Henry Stanberry when he was Attorney-General of Ohio, in 1849, in a case of a requisition for a free man of color for aiding the escape of a slave from his master in Virginia; but a correct application of the rule laid down by Mr. Stanberry would have granted this requisition. The cases are not parallel. One was the aiding a man to escape from slavery; the other, selling another person's negroes into slavery. The selling of the negroes into slavery in Virginia constituted the crime of Kennedy. No crime could have been made slavery is a crime under our laws. Will it be said that the selling of these persons was was no crime under our laws, because under our laws they were not slaves? Yet this beautiful double-cornered logic is that relied upon to sustain Governor Dennison's posi-

The rule that in order to comply with requisition for the surrender of a fugitive from justice, " the offense charged must be recognized as a crime either by the common law or by our statutes," is contradictory in itself. The principle is that we should not deliver up a fugitive unless the offense charged is a crime under the law of this State, and the rule that lave down this principle, provides that he may be delivered up for an offense recognized by the common law, while no crime can be punished by the common law in Ohio. It is contradictory in another respect: common law is founded entirely on local usages and customs, and according to its very essence, the local usages and customs of the place where the offense was committed, should govern the case; yet the rule is applied as if the usages and customs of Ohio should adjudicate upon a case which occurred in Tennessee.

Nor do we believe that these offense should be judged by Ohio law before offenders are delivered up. The progress of civilination makes a constant demand for new laws to fit the progress of mankind in virtue. Some States are in advance of others in this nded. The rule that no offender should be delivered up unless the offense charged is our law, would in many inhome for the same offenses, and punished by banishment to this State, we should regard it as a gross insult and breach of State comity. It is only necessary to state a few of the instances in which criminals might escape under this rule. It is but a short time since the signing of false bills of la-

It may not be now in many other States. If so, as Ohio criminal could find protection in them under this rule. Our laws allow a wife separate property. A usband may steal it, and, as in this case, quander it on a paramour, and in States where the wife could own no property separate from the husband, he would be protected under this rule. Our law now punishes seaction by the Penitentiary; most of the States do not; and under this rule the criminal might be protected in them. The rule is false; it defeats justice and shelters crime. Difficult questions may occur in the administration of requisition cases; but there were none connected with the one under consideration. Certainly, when the man was an offender by the spirit if not the letter of our laws, and by the moral sense of the people of this State, it was not necessary to search for nice legal technicalities in order to shield him from a fair trial, nor to do it on legal reasons which we think we have shown to be entirely unsound.

Perhaps we may be pardoned for mention ng that the sovereignty and dignity of Ohio would be better exhibited by protecting her own honest citizens than by shielding rogues from other States. A free citizen of Obio has been confined in a jail in Kentucky for about eight months, on the suspicion of being a slave, and on Monday was sold into slavery to pay the claims which had accrued agains him in the effort to prove him to be a slave yet, during all this time, we have heard of no movement on the part of the Executive of Ohio to protect this humble citizen, nor to rosecute his right to freedom in the Kentucky Courts. From mere helplesaness growing out of his color and his poverty, this itizen of Ohio has been overcome by the fees which have accumulated against him; and just as he is sold into slavery, the Republican Governor of Ohio vindicates the sovreignty of the State by throwing its ægis over knave who robbed his wife of her patrimony How much we have gained by the ascend ancy of this "party of freedom," as it is facetiously called, may be estimated by an incident during the administration of Democratic Governor Wood, and a Democratic Legislature, when the family of Peyton Polly was kidnapped in Ohio and sold into slavery, part in Virginia and part in Kentucky. Gov Wood presented the case to the Legislature who authorized the appointment of an agent to reclaim these persons. The agent found no obstruction in the Kentucky courts, and the persons taken there were released. In Virginia, he met legal obstructions and delays, and that part of the Polly family are wearing out their lives in slavery, and no

Commentaries on the Waggoner Case. The following suggestions may have been ccasioned partly by the flattering notice of our course in the Waggoner case, in a paper which maintains a kind of semi-existence at Newport, and which evidently is desirous that the literature of the citizens of that town should be restricted to that furnished in its columns.

the five years of Republican administration

An attentive examination of the material of which abolition speeches are made, and upon which abolition or anti-slavery efforts are predicated, will show that they are mostly drawn from the accidents of slavery, and not from the essentials. It is not upon the relation of master and servant, or any of its legitimate consequences, that appeals are made to the sympathies of Northern people, or if it is the appeals are seldom productive of any actwe effects; but it is upon the separation of husbands from wives, and parents from infant children, and upon the sale by fathers of sarily parts of the system-that are based of the free States, anti-slavery feelings have been made a political element of no ordinary potency.

Whether these practises do actually make anti-slavery agitation legitimate as a political power in the North, is a question upor which there may be differences of opinion but all will agree with us in the remark that it is advisable for the sake of both parties that these causes of excitement be kept as few in number as possible; and that any addition to the catalogue is to be deprecated by all who love their country and value its tranquility. If there should be added to these, and upon the evidence of actual occurrences, the charge that the people or the governments of the slave States are contriving, or are desirous, or are willing to out without that. The selling of men into kidnap and reduce to slavery the free negro citizens or inhabitants-for we not cavil about a word-of the free no crime under our laws in Kennedy's case, States, and have passed laws whose because they were slaves; and then that it effect is to screen, and even to reward the kidnapper, and subject his victim to inevitable servitude, the danger of trouble would be greatly increased. Not all the other sources of discord would be half so efficient as thisno agitation from any other source would be half as dangerous. Such a practice would render political agitation against slavery in the free States legitimate, Indeed, it will throw upon the executives of those States whose citizens are kidnapped, an imperative obligation not only to rescue those who are taken, but to provide against a recurrence. It is, therefore, within the range of possibili ties that it may produce that event, the mos of all to be dreaded and avoided, a forcible collision between two members of the Con federacy.

We do not believe that the people of Newport, or the people of Kentucky, or the people of the South, have any desire to change the free persons of color of the Northern into slaves in the Southern States. Hitherto the people of the slave-holding have appeared as jealous of all invasions of individual freedom, whatever the color of the party attached, as the people of the non-slave-holding States. There has been exhibited, in their general conduct, no admiration for the kidnapper, but, on the contrary, they have professed to hate and despise him, and have been willing, apparently, to visit upon his head penalties fully proportioned to the magnitude of his offense. It is not likely that, in this respect, they are greatly changed. Circumstances specified by our law, would in many in-mances give the protection of our sovereignty to criminals, when, if they were tried at home for the same offenses, and punished by

likely that, in the event, those gentlems who have made themselves expressly official in the premises will find their account in it.
It will tell against them. Silently and in the
flark recesses of the minds of their fellowcitizens, the damning fact that, for a small sum of base lucre, they have been, by unjust and illegal means-by straining the law in itself sufficiently stringent, and by a misuse of political power and social position—laboring to turn a free man into a stave, will have its proper influence, and thus will mete out to them the timely and appropriate penalty.

We do not deem it necessary to defend our purse in the premises. If the man was a free man, no Kentuckian will deny that if we have failed it has been in doing too little. That the man was a free man, we shall feel constrained to believe until the question is answered, who is his master? No owner has appeared. He who was alleged to have been owner, makes no claim. These facts are so patent and so notorious, that they have given character to the whole proceeding; showing most conclusively that what was commenced by an infamous act, has been kept up by deliberate frauds that were equally disgraceful, until it reached, in the hasty, informal and violent sale of the victim, a climax suitable to the criminal prelim-

#### Interesting Case.

Many interesting incidents are related in the business men's daily prayer meetings in this city, which it would give us pleasure to note, did our limits permit. The following was stated yesterday of a person for whom prayers were asked:

"The speaker said that the person for "The speaker said that the person for whom prayers were asked was born an Israelite, but through the influence of his partner, who was an infidel, he had discontinued his connection with the Church of his fathers. He was evidently concerned about his soul's salvation, as he had asked the gentleman who presented him for prayer, whether he could, by money, become a member of the visible Church of Christ."

A similar incident occurred to the Apostles thom some Hebrews offered money for salation. The Hebrew mind, which associates religion with gorgeous temples and costly sacrifices, can hardly appreciate that money is of no consequence in becoming a member of the visible Church of Christ; that in our visible Churches salvation is dispensed without money and without price; and that the poor and needy are invited to the chief seats n our pewed synagogues.

When the young Israelite came to Chris and inquired what he should do to be saved, Christ told him to sell all he had and give it to the poor; and he went away sorrowing, for he had great wealth. The devout mind pronounces that young Israelite justly lost in effort has been made for their rescue during perdition for refusing so simple a require-ment, and is duly thankful that it is not now ecessary to salvation. But merely to judge how deep is the Israelite's concern about his soul's salvation, and as an example to others, as well as encouragement to the visible Church, it would be interesting to know how much money he would be willing to go for a nembership; or whether he is descended from that young Israelite who regarded his realth as more important than his salvation

Mr. Everett has accepted the nomination or Vice-President on the Constitutional Inion and harmony ticket. He has written letter to Washington Hunt to that effect. He does it contrary to his wishes, as he desires to keep out of politics and agitation, and spend the balance of his days delivering his oration on Washington for the benefit of the Mt. Vernon enterprise. We see no reason why Mr. Everett can not accept the nomination and deliver his oration also; it will be an excellent campaign speech, and inasmuch as the platform of that party is nothing but their offspring-things which are not neces- the Constitution, the oration is probably as near to any political topics as it will be safe that series of efforts by means of which, act- for Mr. Everett to go: thus he will kill two birds with one rock, without getting far enough into politics to burt him.

# Our Naval Captures.

The slaver last captured by the United States vessels, being the third within a short time, has arrived and landed her cargo of over five hundred negroes at Key West. She s a bark, with name obliterated, but it was stated at Havana that she is the Bogota, of New York. She was taken by the steamer Crusader, Lieut, John N. Maffiit, commander The captain and crew of the slaver are prisoners on board the Crusader, which was at Havana at the last advices.

The better report of the proceedings of the Alabama Democratic Convention will be found on our second page. The one on the first page is, in several respects, erroneous, but was printed before we were aware of its mistakes.

Irish Testimonial to the Benicia Boy.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 23d ult. says The Liverpool Mercury of the 23d ult. says:
On Friday night the Irishmen of Marylebone and others, to the number of several
thousands, assembled in and around Hope
Hall, Bell-street, Edgeware-road, to witness
the presentation of a purse of sovereigns,
amounting to about £30, and a scroll, to John
C. Heenan, as a mark of respect and sympathy, as Irishmen and fellow-countrymen,
for his manly conduct during his public
career since his arrival in England. The
hall was totally insufficient to accommodate
the multitude. A Mr. Bartholomew Mack
was called to the chair. A Mr. Mullins, in
an address, stated that the testimonial had
been got up in shilling contributions, principally from Irishmen, and a few Englishmen.
A reporter of the press was present, and he pally from iristmen, and a few Englishmen. A reporter of the press was present, and he called upon him to act honestly with them and report them in contradistinction to those given by some of the journals. As there were many thousands of persons outside, anxiously waiting, he should here draw his remarks to a conclusion. A band performed emarks to a conclusion. A band performed arious well-known airs of the Emerald Isle

AN ENGLISHMAN DECLARES HEENAN ENTI TLED TO THE BELT.—In regard to the championship, a correspondent of the Londor

polisterous enthusiasm. Heenan briefly re-sponded by simply saying he was unaccus-tomed to public speaking, but he thanked them most sincerely for this mark of their

Morning Post says:

If Sayers were equal to maintaining the position of the Champion, he ought to have upheld it, as he has led the public to expect he would. If, however, he finds that his arm is permanently injured, or that from any other cause it is desirable he should give up the belt, he should have done so at once, and openly—stating his reasons—and he might have retired with honor to himself and satisfaction to his countrymen.

As it is at this moment, Heenan is Champion of England. Sayers has retired, and Heenan defends the belt against all comers. This is tastamount to an acknowledgment of defeat by Sayers. If he had made it a little earlier the people of England—lords and ladies, tinkers and failors—would not have afterched £5,000 for the petted hero of the Prize Ring. Morning Post says:

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. CXXVIA CONDIESS-FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, June 5. SENATE—Mr. Summer presented the petition of Lewis Tappan and others, of New York, against the imprisonment of Thadeus Hyatt, also a memorial of citizens of Massachusetts, of African descent, to the same effect, Referred to the Harper's Ferry Investigation Committee Mr. Pugh presented a letter and documents

rom Comptroller Medill, relative to charges nade against bim, which were referred to

made against him, which were referred to the Select Committee.

The bill fixing the time for holding the United States Court in Florida, was taken up, and passed.

The Postoffice Deficiency Bill was received from the House, with non-concurrence in the Senate's amendment striking out the pro-viso for the restoration of discontinued mail routes. Mr. Hunter asked for a Committee of Cor

ference. Agreed to.

The Houmas Land Grant was taken up
Mr. Bayard addressed the Senate in opposi-

Without action the bill was laid aside and the Kansss Bill taken up.

Mr. Green said he would rote upon the bill
without any reference to the question of
slavery. He would vote for the admission of stavery. He would vote for the admission of Kansas, but not with a constitution as it now stood. He objected to it on the ground that the boundaries proposed conflicted with the treaties of the Indian tribes. He reviewed the history of Kansas and attributed the dis-cords which occurred to the efforts of Emi-grant Aid Societies to colonize and abolition-ter Kansas.

grant All Societies to the second of the Kansas.

Mr. Collamer replied that there was no ground for the sweeping charges of Mr. Green against the people of Kansas, and his history of actions in Kansas was fallacious.

Mr. Green was understood to say that the Senator misrepresented his position knowledge.

mr. Collamer said that was the parliamen-tary way of charging falsehood. Such ar accusation had never before been made. Mr. Green was under the impression that the Senator designed to misrepresent him. In regard to the charge of falsehood, he en-deavored to treat it with jocularity. Mr. Collamer said it was a serious matto

Mr. Green was understood to explain by saying perhaps the Senator misunderstood

him.

Mr. Wigfall spoke against the admission, and Mr. Wade in favor, and against Mr. Green's amendment to change the boundary. The bill was postponed—33 against 27.

Mesers, Pugh and Latham voted with the

spublicans. Messra. Crittenden, Nicholson, Douglas and Messra. Crittenden, Nicholson, Douglas and Clay were absent; the latter two paired.

The Army Bill was taken up.

Mr. Trumbull said the effect of the vote would be to defeat the bill, and moved to postpone the Army Bill and consider in-stead the Houmas Grant Bill. Negatived—

against 29, consideration of the Army Bill was proceeded with. The amendment to pay \$1,600,000 interest to States on money ad-

ranced during the war of 1812 was debated at length and rejected; 25 against 29, An appropriation for the regiment of Texas olunteers was concurred in; 23 to 18. Mr. Hale offered an amendment limiting the ay of all officers of the army, except Lieumant-General, to \$5,000 annually. Re-

cted; 19 to 21. Without finishing the bill, the Senate ad-HOUSE,-Mr. Reynolds called up the Sen ate bill making provision for the return and support for a limited period of the recaptured Africans.

Africans.

The Committee on Judiciary proposed to amend by increasing the sum from \$100 to \$150 for their comfortable clothing, shelter and provisions for a period not exceeding a year from the date of their landing in Africa. ind also increasing the aggregate amoun from \$290,000 to \$250,000.

Mr. Taylor offered an amendment that no outract entered into by the President shall e renewed by him until a convention shall e entered into between the United States and Great Britain, making a joint provision for the return of all recaptured Africans. Mr. Taylor advocated his amendment, say ng that while we return such negroes, Grea Britain does not. He wanted to leave the

ongress.

Mr. Reynolds replied that this bill proposed
only to carry out the existing law for the prerention of the slave-trade, and the recommendation of the President in his recent

mentation is special message.

Mr. Crawford wished to move to strike out as much of that bill as provides for the maintenance of negroes one year, desiring to test the sense of the House on that subject. He

naintained that there was not a word of the act of 1859 which requires, justifies or per-mits the United States to support one year those returned to Africa. These wild Africans should not be supported from the treas ury, a boon not granted to any white man. Mr. Reynolds showed that the provisions in Mr. Reynolds showed that the provisions in the bill carried out the interpretation of President Monroe, of the act of 1819, which had been followed from that time to this; and the gentleman from Georgia would find the: Congress in 1859 appropriated \$75,000 for the Africans of the Echo, in accordance with the request of President Buchanan.

Mr. Crawford said the House in 1859 actu-

denied that any such use was to be made of the \$75,000.

Mr. Reynolds replied that one thing was

certain—the President advised Congress that he had made a contract for the maintenance and clothing of the Ecko Africans for one year. He asked for the appropriation, and ress granted. Smith, of Virginia, saked Mr. Rey

nolds to accept the amendment, providing

that no negro found on any vessel engaged in the slave-trade, which may be receptured by an American vessel, shall be returned to Africa against his consent.

Mr. Reynolds could not consent to that.

Under the operation of the previous question the amendment of the Committee on the Judiciarry was adopted.

Mr. Taylor's amendment was rejected—77

The bill was then passed—121 against 56. The Missouri contested election case was discussed, but without action the House ad-

Alabama Democratic Cenvention.

MONTHOMERY, June 4.—The regular Democratic Convention assembled here to-day. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series that were soundly Southern, declaring that "we will take no step backward."

The Douglas Convention also assembled here to-day. The attendance was large, and the excitement great.

During the first part of the proceedings there was considerable yelling, whistling, hissing, &c.

hissing, &c.
Mr. Cooper, of Cherokee, made an angry speech, severely denouncing such scenes of disorder and annoyance.
Mr. Robert M. Patton, of Louderdale, was chosen temporary Chairman.
Hon. J. E. Saunders was the permanent President of the regular Convention.

Philadelphia. June 5.—Graham's Oil Factosy on Tilbert-street, near Twenty-first-street, was destroyed by fire this morning, and ten adjoining houses were considerably damaged. Mr. Graham's establishment in cluded a meat factory, lard-oil factory, lard refinery, stables, cooper shops, salting and smoke-houses. Loss \$40,000, insured.

Storm at Wilmington, N. C. WILMINGTON, June 5,-There was a terrible blow, from the north-west to the south-east, this morning, which unroofed a few houses, prostrated fences and chimneys, and damaged the river steamers and sailing craft. No lives

Beath of an Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Tameron, N. J., June 5.—Hon. Samuel D Ingraham, Secretary of the Treasury under Jackson, died to-day, aged eighty-one.

Death of a Bank President.

Nuw Youx, June B.—Wm. R. Hallett, President of the Bank of Mobile, died in this city

Further Particulars of the Great Ternide.
Cheago, June 5.—From to expendic dispatches received last night and this mousing, we learn the following further particulars of the tornado of Sunday stending.

The first beard of it was between Marion and Cedar Rapida, in Linn County, going north-west to south-west, in three different veins, crowing the track of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad several times. At Lisbon Station the depot buildings and all the warehouses in the village were completely demolished. A train of ten freight cars, heavily loaded, was lifted from the track and dashed to pieces. We learn that sixteen persons were killed at this point. The vein of the storm passed north of Mechanicsvile, demolishing every thing in its comme and killing sixteen persons.

It next took its course to Union Grove, killing in this vicinity seventeen persons, passed south of the railroad near Dewitt, killing 27 persons, 15 of them belonging to the family of Thomas Hatfield.

It then pessed south of Romessa and Low-

It then passed south of Romessa and Low noor, destroying the house of David Millar moor, destroying the house of David Millard, killing him and a portion of his family. It then struck the town of Camanche, on the Mississippi River, at which point the loss of life is much greater than at first stated. From all accounts there can not be less than 55 killed. Some reports state still larger numbers, but their bodies can not be found. There are also 125 wounded, some fatally, and 10 missing.

A large lumber-raft from Chippewa River, manned by a crew of 24 men, having two women on board, tied up opposite Camanche, was completely scattered, and 21 men and both women lost.

The names of the dead at Camanche, as far as we are able to ascertain, are as follows:

The names of the dead at Camanche, as far as we are able to ascertain, are as follows:

Mrs. Amelia Davis and son, G. C. Westphall, Elizabeth Westphall and child, Hannah Curran, A. Hooft Mary Greenleaf, Elizabeth Rathbone, D. Waggoner, D. Sattenburg, Phillip Pepper, Margaret Foss, Mary Foss, Eli Millson, Mrs. George Banaham, Mrs. Jas. Stotenburg, Geo. Arp. H. McKensick, T. D. Bigelow, Jacob Meyle, Augustus Meyle and child, Mary Cropp, a child of G. W. Chase, a child of M. White, and Herman Whiteman. The others not yet identified.

The tornado is known to have traversed a distance of ninety miles in Iows, and seventy miles in Illinois, doing an incalculable amount of damage to property. The loss of

miles in limois, doing an incalculable amount of damage to property. The loss of life can not be less than one hundred and fifty. During the day yesterday, two frains were run every hour from Clinton to the scene of desolation, and through the aid of efficient committees much relief was rendered.

tion.

Utica, June 5.—The following letter from Ex-Governor Seymour in relation to the use of his name in connection with the Baltimore nomination, is published in the Utica Daily Observer of this afternoon:

"To the Editor of the Daily Observer:—Although I have at all times objected to the use of my name in connection with the nominations to be made by the National Democratic Convention, and you have also repeatedly, in the course of the last year, with the supervise contradicted in your journal. ocratic Convention, and you have also repeatedly, in the course of the last year, with my approval, contradicted in your journal the rumors that I was willing to take a place upon the national ticket, I find that I am still spoken of by the press and individuals for the office of President or Vice-President.

"While I am gratified with the expressions of confidence and regard which I receive from the State and from other sections of our country, I deem it due to myself and others to state publicly that I do not wish the nomination for either office, and I have requested the delegation from this Congressional District to withdraw my name in case it is presented to the Convention which will meet at Baltimore on the 18th inst. In common with the mass of the Democratic party I look forward with confident hope to the result of that Convention. I feel assured if any fit and patriotic person shall be presented with unanimity, a certain triumph awaits us, "The coming contest involves the highest interests of our people, and the stability of our institutions, and I wish to be left free to do battle against the spirit of meddling funaticism which has been so burtful to the honor of our country and so baneful in its effects upon public morality.

(Signed,) "HORATIO SEYMOUR."

(Signed,) "HORATIO SEYMOUR."

From Washington. WASHINGTON, June 5.—The friends of Mayor Berrett claim his re-election to the Mayoralty by a small majority, but Mr. Wal-lack contests it on the ground of illegal votes. There is much excitement on the subject.

Michigan Southern Railroad. TOLEDO, June 5.—The earnings of the Michigan Southern and Northern Illinois Railroad for the month of May are \$180,000, an increase over May 1859 of \$42,000.

River News. LOUISVILLE, June 5-P. M.—The river is falling slowly, with five feet two inches water in the canal. Weather clear and cool; Mer-

New York Central Railroad. ALBANY, June 5.—The earnings of the New York Central Railroad for the month of May show anincrease of \$124,707 31 over the same month last year.

# NEWPORT NEWS.

STRAWRESHY FESTIVAL.—The lady mem-bers of the new Presbyterian Church on Col-umbia-street, gave a strawberry festival at Odd-Fellows' Hall last night. The proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the church.

A Wair.—A little girl about a year old, was left at the residence of Judge Boyd, about nine o'clock night before last. A note was found inclosed in its dress, stating that it was born in lawful wedlock, but would never be reclaimed.

Case or Luxacy.—Mrs. Abigail Smith, aged eighty-two years, was directed to be sent to the Hopkinsville Lunatic Asylum, yesterday, by Mayor Hawkins. She has been a lunatic about four months.

Connection.—Sheriff Helm desires us to say that Col. Smalley and the party with the negro, did not inform him of the existence of the injunction to restrain the sale of Waggoner, and had he known of its existence, he would not have sold him. Waggoner is now at Lexington, and there is still a chance to save him, if his friends will act promptly.

FEMALE ATTACKED BY A FEROCIOUS ANIMAL FEMALE ATTACKED BY A FEROCIOUS ASSMAL.
A German woman named Skanebeck, was attacked by a bull while crossing the vacant lot in the Buena Vista addition of this city, day before yesterday. She had an infant her arms, and, in endeavoring to protect it, received several severe injuries, and would, no doubt, have been killed, but for the timely interference of some men who saw her and

# COVINGTON NEWS.

Accident.—A young man named William Cullum was thrown from a wagon on Scott-street, yesterday, breaking his arm, besides inflicting several minor injuries. EXAMINATION OF KRAUT.-Kraut, the indi-

vidual charged with shooting Mr. Cloud, in West Covington, some days since, had a final examination yesterday, before Judge Walters and Esquire Robinson, and was discharged. Fair at Order Lows' Hall.—The Fair, for the benefit of the Banklick-street Protestant Church and School, has received a more liberal patronage than even its most sanguing friends anticipated. Such an evidence of the interest taken in the matter by our citizens is truly cratifying.

truly gratifying. POLICE COURT,—The following are the principal cases disposed of in the Police Court restorday:

James Hamilton, for committing a breach
of the peace, at the Oddfellows Hall Fair,
on Saturday night last, was fined \$13.

David Williams, for a breach of the peace,
fined \$12 10.

Charles Morrow, for disorderly conduct,
fined \$7 80.

HERNAN'S CHALLENGE TO MORESERV.— Heenan has issued a permutory challenge to John Morrissey, to light him for any sum from five cents to \$5,000.

HOME INTEREST.

BOT A. A. Everen, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Nos. 545 and S71 Wostern-row. BE The firest, largest and best-managed Picture Juliery on Fifth effect is Conax's, No. 22 West

Pinh. DE MARIE BENNELL STATE S at Nov. 2, 4, 6 and a Fifth street, commencing at BE BE-OPERIES OF HALL & THOMAS'S GALLERY This popular establishment, recently injured to a great extent by the tornado, will be ready for the

me If you want a good Picture, call at the wouth est corner of Sixth-street and Central-avenue ictures taken and put in nice gilt frames for twenty five cents; in cases for twenty cents. Bring on the bables—you are sure to get a good likeness.

BE JOHN D. PARK, wholesale and Retail Deale p Family Medicines, Druggists Articles, Catawba Wines

Fancy Goods, Combs, Brushes, Purses,
Porte-monusies, Sacs, Perfumery, Soaps,
Drawing-cases, Work-boxes, Desks, Fans ard-cases, Garters, Pins, Cigar-cases,
Merrschaum Pipes and Smokers, Pocket Cutlery
Corsi, Amber and Fancy Beads,
Hand Mirrors and Faucy Goods.

N. E. corner of Fourth and Walnut-streets

MARRIED. HOLENSHADE — GOLDEN, — Tuesday morning tupe 5, at the residence of J. Golden, 1% Elm-st. by Rev. S. L. Yourtee, Mr. Jacob W. Holenshade and Miss Mary J. Golden, all of this city.

DIED. STONE.—On Monday, June 4, Francis Eandrum, romagest child of R. H. and Sallie W. Stone.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, 111 Richmond-st., this day at 2 o'clock Friends of the family are respectfully invited to the control of the family are respectfully invited to

CONNER.—At the residence of his father, above New Richmond, June 2, Mortimer Councr, son of Laptain John Conner, late of steamer Lancaster No. 3, aged twenty years. No. 3, agest twenty years.

STEELMAN.—June 4, at 6 o'clock P. M., of consumption, Catherine, wife of Hosen Steelman, in the fifty-third year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 97 Water-street. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE THE OFFICERS AND meet at their Hall on THURSDAY EVENING no 7, at 8 o'clock, to adopt their Constitution and JAMES H. MIDUALF, Secretary.

JUST RECEIVED, ANOTHER
Lot of these handsome gold-hand China
Tea Sets 510 for farty-four pieces. Forty different styles of gold-hand and decorated Tea Sets, the
largest assortment in the city, can be found at very
low prices, at JOHN A. MOHLENHOFFS, 44
Fifth-atreet, two-decor-from Walnut-

treets, drawing ten different Syrups and the from two faucets, ALL AS COLD AS THE ICE IT The Syrups, being packed in ice with the Soda, kept equally cold; and are protected from the

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

that all Books are required to be returned prior to the 18th instant, when the Library will be closed till after the 3th. A failure to comply with the rule will subject delinquents to a fine of \$1. The following works are known to be out over time, and the parties in possession of them are notified that they will be proceeded against for their recovery, unless they shall have been returned before the 18th, vist Ure's Pictionary, Swan's Statutes, the area will be shall be shal

KENNEDV'S MEDICAL DISCOV ENY is acknowledged by the most eminer obysimans, and by the most careful druggis throughout the United States, to be the most effect tutal blood, purifier ever known, and to have relieve more suffering, and effected more permanent cure than any preparation known to the profession. Scrof-ula, Sait Rheum, Krysipeine, Scald-head, Scaly Erup-tions of whatevere nature, are cured by a few bottles, and the system restored to full strength and vicor. Full and explicit directions for the care or nicerated sore legs and other corrupt and running ulcers, in given in the pamphiet with each bottle. For sale by JOHN D. PARK, SUIRE, EORSTEIN & CO., and OEORGE M. DIXON. Price \$1.

PALMER'S VEGETABLE COSMETIC LOTION opens the pores of the
skin, and allows that to pass off in insensible perspiration which would otherwise accumulate near
the surface. It is the great skin-purifier of the age.
Nearly twelve years' experience has proved that pimples and other cruptions of the face, tetter, saltrhoum, ring wurm, crystpeiss, and every other fitching and other irritating disease of the skin, are relieved by a single application of this great remely,
and in a short time effectually cursed. Price Scients.

Prepared only by
SOLON PALMER,
No. 36 West Fourth-street, Cincinnati,
And for sale by druggists generally throughout
the West.

WEST-END AND BRIGHTON
LINE - Opyrice
UNCENNAT STREET RAILROAD COMPANY, Cincinnati,
MAY 10, 1860, - Thu Clars of MAN 19, 1800—The Cars of this Gompany will leave the corpor of Fourth and Vine-streets, for the junction of Preeman-street and Central-avenue (or Hamilton-road), every six minutes, commencing at 6 A. M., and continuing until 18 P. M., and thereafter every lifteen minutes, until 11:45 P. M. An extra Car will run on Ninth-street, between Freeman and Linn-streets, for the accommodation of these wishing to make the circuit by Ninth and Freeman-streets.

Passengers will be carried from the corner of Fourth and Vine, to any point west of Mound, on Seventh-street, to the corner of Fourth and Vine, for one FARE, or from any point swith of Mound, on Seventh-street, to the corner of Fourth and Vine, for one FARE, or from any point swith of Ninth, on Welnut-street, to the corner of Fourth and Vine, for one FARE, or from the corner of Fourth and Vine, for one FARE, or from Freeman-street, as any point north of Liberty, in the corner of Fourth and Vine, to any point on Linn-street, porth of Liberty, for the corner of Fourth and Vine street, in the corner of Fourth and Vine street, and the corner of Fourth and Vine street, and the corner of Fourth and Vine street, in the corner of

ARTIFICIAL TEETH. W. C. DUNCAN, DENTIST, 156
and Eim, inserts Artificial Youth in all the
different styles now practiced. Persons in
want of Toeth can have their wishes fully met at
this office.
All operations in Dentistry performed, my2t-am

THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EWING'S REJUVENATOR. OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

THE OPENING PARTY Of the Season, at the OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, will be given On Thursday June 14, 1860. Menter's Band will be in Attendance.

at 6 A. M. Tickets for the Round Trip, \$6 per Liftle Miam Ralirond, at 6 A. M. and 11 P. M., and per Circle next; Hamilton and Dayton Ralirond, at 10:10 A M. via Columbus to Lewis Center. A. WILSON, JR., Proprietor O. W. S.

IN GOOD TASTE!-BETROIT, MAY 26 1400 -Mr. J. J. BUTLER, Agent-Dear Str Please send as 48 dozen of your EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

Last order running low.
Yours Enly HENS & BRATTY. Hats for the People DESCRIPTONE SS. 82 50 AND 84-NO. 262 FIFTH-STREET, NEAR CENTRAL-AVENUE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GOSSAGE, West Fourth-st.

LARGE INVOICES OF Seasonable Goods, BOUGHT AT TO THE IMPORTER.
Which they will offer at extremely Which they will offer at extremely

LOW PRICES

AS FOLLOWS:

PLAID SILKS. FOULARD SILKS

AT 37% CENTS. SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS. THE A WOLLYON'S A SHEET

English Bareges AT 12% CENTS PER YARD. TWO FLOUNCED

A LABOR ASSORTMENT OF

BAREGE ROBES, AT THREE DOLLARS. Chintz Colored Barege Robes,

AT FIVE DOLLARS. Great Bargains! In LINEN SHEETINGS, IRISH LINENS, DAM-ASKS, and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS 10-4 FINE BINEN SHEETING at 75c.

superior Assortment of BLACK LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS, WHITE BAREGE MAN-TILLAS, FANS, &c., for Opera Use. LADIES' AND MISSES'

HOOP SKIRTS! DELAND & GOSSAGE, NO. 74 WEST FOURTH-STREET.

Mythological Exhibition NEW BOOKS! Just received and for sale by

RICKEY, MALLORY & CO., NO. 73 WEST FOURTH-STREET,

Pike's Opera-house. The West Indies and the Spanish Main.
BY ANTHONY TROBLOPE,

Author of "Dr. Thorne," "The Bertrams," &c. A Mother's Trials. By the author of "My Lady."

> Danesbury House, and bear BY MRS. HENRY WOOD. Price 60 cents

FOR BALIDNESS, EWING'S REJUVENATOR

OHIO White Sulphur Springs. COUND TRIP TICKETS FROM CIN

Xonia and Springfield, or Dayton and Springfield, 85, Columbus to Lewis Center.... At the Offices of the Companies.

Jud-h

General Ticket Agent.

Fruit-Can Cement!! FOR CLOSING CANS, JARS, HOTTLES, Ac. Manufactory 39 the state, two and a half squares south of James J. BUTLER, Agent, Can supply any quantity at low prices.

[Butle J. Butler, Agent, Invil-embly]

ROOFING! ROOFING! THE CITCAL'S ELASTIC METALLIC
BOOFING is offered to the public as the best and
cheaped files floor pay used, as a the best and
cheaped files floor pay used, as a the street of the control of the contro

DARTNERSHIP NOTICE-ON THE 1ST Treitred from the firm of Nixon of Panassepina, retired from the firm of Nixon & Chatfield, whose interest was purchased by the remaining perfect, Thomas Sixon and Wn. H. Chatfield, under the same title of firm NIXON & CHATFIELD.

COPARRYNERSHIP—THE SUBSCRI-Dalid have this day associated with them Wm, Woods, thate of thes firm of John Bhillitte & to., if or the purpose of doing, as heretofore, a manufacturing and general paper business, under the firm of Slaves, Chatneld & Woods.

Jel, 1860-bw NIXON & CHATFIELD.

DISCOVEREDAT LAST ATHE CHART tion at Pleasure, or Presenting Id., according to the State Three Theory of Reproduction at Pleasure, or Presenting Id., according to the Stabilished Laws of Nature. Those wanting children, and those not wishing them, will find this book to meet their wishes exactly. No medicine to mee. Perfectly healthy in all respect, deat to any part of the United States on receipt if actions De Croix of the United States on receipt if actions De Croix of the United States on receipt if actions De Croix of the United States on receipt if actions De Croix of the United States on receipt if actions De Croix of the United States on the United States of the Control of States of the Cont

Twenty-five Cents per Bettle FOR THE EWING'S REJUVENATOR. BANK ENVELOPE PAPER. 100 reams extra quality, on hand and for side by NECON & CHATTIELD, mys 27 and 78 Walnut-street,

Pure Catawba Wine, MANUFACTURED BY JOHN B. STAR-ested by any of different Township, and not say ested by any article in the market. For sale in any quantity by ALBERT ROSS, Druggist, bouth week corner Courted avenue and Eighth. (1927)

Dr. Evans's Toothache Brops.

DR. EVANS/S TOOTHACHE DROPS propered from the rocipe of the colebrated American Bentist in Pair or while by the colebrated AUSERT BOUR, Events, South-west corper Central avenue and Righth-[1973]

OLIVE OIL -JUST RECEIVED, 28 doon flagous very superior ulive Oil. For any, wholesade and retail, by holesade and retail, by holesade and retail, by jet 56 and Branch 249 West Fourthest. JUST BECRIVED - 12 BOXEN BOTTLES tession Auchorice. For tall, wholesale and tessi, by 56 and Bengch 446 West Fourth-st.

Deber MERIVAD 16 Chouse COX'9.
Colutine. For sale, t hobesale and retail by
get 56 and Brageb 349 West Fourth-sq.